THE

REHEARSAL

1. Objection, That Afferting the Independency of the Church in Spirituals, Savours of Popery.

2. Presbytery was Erastian from its Birth.

3. Popery likewise Erastian. And gave us the Att of Submission of the Clergy. 4. The Book call'd The Rights of the Christian Church takes its Rife from that. And is Popery at the Bottom.

5. A short Account of it. And its Foundation overthrown.

6. A particular Answer to the Preface of it.

7. It Confounds the Constitution of the Church, and her Legal Establishment.

SATURDAY, December 14. 1706.

HEY fay, Master, that the Indepen-(1.) Country-man. dency of the Church. as to her Spiritual Power, which the Bishops and Clergy in Scotland so Strongly Afferted, and in which they Prevail'd, is a Spice of Po-

Rehearfal. Who fays fo? None but they who want Shame, or Understanding. Popery is an Ill Word. And when some Men want Argument against any Truth, they Throw Popery at it. Tho' without Rhime or Reafon. And think that enough to Blast it, if it were an Article of the Creed. But this makes against Popery, as I shall shew you. And Popery has favour'd Erastianism. Yet speaks against it.

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(2.) The Presbyterians in Scotland (as I told you) Object Erastianism against the Bishops and Clergy there, who have been the No-blest and Boldest ASSERTORS of the Rights of the Church, that any Later Age can Produce. And these Presbyterians Object it, who Themselves Yield to what they Call Erastianism in the State, and make Use of it against the Episcopal Clergy there at this Day. And was not Episcopacy Abolish'd there, and Presbytery Establish'd, in the Beginning of this Revolution, by a meer Lay-Authority? Was ther fo much as one Spiritual Person in that Parliament which made this Change in the Church Government there?

The Presbyterians Cannot fay but they are Gainers by Erastianism, how much so-ever they Hate it! Let them shew that Country or Place in the World where ever Presbytery Enter'd but by Erastianism, by Lay-Power and Authority, by Lay-Cannon,

Swords, and Muskets!
And if Presbytery was Conceiv'd in the Womb of Erastianism, has Suck'd its Milk, and is still Nourish'd by it; how Decently do's it look to see the Presbyterians Rail at it, and Abjure it? Are they Sworn to De-

by the Death of their Mother. As if that were a Just Judgment upon those who shou'd bring fuch Poylon into the World.

(3.) Country-m. But, Master, in ther no Erastianism in Popery?

Rehears. All we have of it came from Thence, When the Pope began to Engross the whole Episcopal Power into his own hands, he took Aid of the Temperal Princes, and Shar'd the Spoils of the Church with them, to Support his own Uspurpation. He Sold the Tythes of God to them, as Grand Treasurer of the Church, to make all other Bishops and Clergy Depend wholly upon him. He gave Princes the Nomination to such and such Bishopricks, that he might surely keep the Rest to himself. As the Learned Dr. Burnet, now Bishop of Sarum, says very well in his History of the Regale p. 241. The King and the Pope agreed to Divide the Promotions to all Prelacies between them.

And thus it is at this Day in France, Spain, and other Popish Countries, the Frinces do Nominate to Bishopricks, and other Ecclesiastical Preferments, according to the Concordats and Agreements made by the Pope with them. Yet they object to us, our Kings Naming to Bishopricks and other Ecclesiastical Dignities in England. Tho' that was done by our Kings before the Reformation.

And it was before the Reformation that the Submission of the Clergy was made 25 Hen. VIII. c. 19. which has Occasion'd so many Disputes since. But be that what it will, the Church of Rome has no Pretence to Charge it upon Us, they must Answer for it themselves. Nor can they object this Act of Submission against Us, unless they will fay, That we are not Reform'd far enough yet from Popery.

(4.) Country-m. But The Rights of the Chrifian Church, &c. (of which you have taken fome Notice already) lays the main stress froy that which first gave them Birth? upon this Act of Submission, and other Acts. They have Constantly Practised it. They of Parliament made after the Reformation, have made their way to Life (like the Viper,) which were all Grounded upon this Act of Subupon this Act of Submission, and other Acts of Parliament made after the Reformation,

or Sacraments.

Rehearf. He means fince the Reformation. By which he wou'd lead us back again to Popery. But if all this can be Inferr'd from the Att of Submission, That it leaves us neither Church, Priesthood, nor Sacraments, it must be charg'd back again upon Popery; fince that Convocation which made it, and the King and Parliament which pass'd it into a Law, were then all Papifts. For it was before even the Beginning of the Reformation.

Country-m. O, Master, he speaks mightily

against Popery too.
Rehears. That is a common Blind. But if he cou'd perswade us, That ther is no Church or Priesthood in the Reformation, the natural Consequence wou'd be, That Men wou'd run back again to Popery. Since all People will have some Church and Religien or other, be it True or False. And no Nation of Men can be Perswaded out of it. Whatever particular Atheists or

Deists ther may be.

And no Emissary of Rome cou'd set up a Topick more Beneficial to Popery in England at this Day, than what is Advanced in this Book of the Rights.

And it is the more Suspicious, That the Reputed Author (and who I hear does not much deny it) turn'd Papist and went to Mass in K. James's time; but Return'd fince with

the Fashion.

Country-m. That is a firewd Suspicion indeed! But, Master, Let him be a Papist in Maskerade, or if, by his Playing Fast and Loose with his Religion, he has Lost it, and Argu'd himself into an Atheist, or whatever he be, yet let us consider his Arguments, for this Book is mightily Cry'd up, and Boasted of as Unanswerable. And there are many Men wou'd fain have no Church or Religion at all. And these Hugg this Book, as fully Answering their Designs.

(5.) Rehears. To give you the main of this Book, in one word, it is this. That the Church has no Authority but from the State, nor the State but from the People. This is the whole Scope and Drift of this Book. And which if he cou'd Prove, it wou'd indeed Effectually Overthron all Church and Religion whatsoever, since it is impos-Able these cou'd be True, if they had no Deeper a Foundation than what the People

cou'd give them.

It wou'd likewise Un-hing all the Civil Governments in the World, by Placing them upon the Foundation of Mobb, as I have thew'd before Num. 156. And that his Notion of the Original of Government coming not from the Power that any Man had to Dispose of Himself, but from the Right he had to Dispose of the Lives and Fortunes of all other Men, for his own Preservation, was much more Ridiculous than the former Scheme of giving every Man leave to Dispose of Himself. And that it Solv'd none of the Difficulties which attended the former Scheme,

but made them Greater, and more Absurd. upon Do And having thus fairly Overthrown his whole Foundation, upon which all his Book England.

Submission, and Infer'd from it. Whence he is Built, it may justly pass for a full Answer Argues that we have no Church, Priesthood, to all his Book. But I will go through some other Particulars, to flew you the Method of Management, as well as the Principles that are fet forth in this Book.

> (6.) He fpends his long Preface upon the English Reformation. He lays the Act of Sab. mission as the Foundation, and Quotes as many Acts of Parliament as he can in Conformation and Improvment of it. And this he calls the Constitution of the Church of England, as by Law Established. And Disputes against two Independent Powers in the fame Kingdom. He makes long Quotations out of a Book call'd, The Case of the Regale &c. But An-swers not One of them. And I Appeal to every Reader, whether the Case be not rather an Answer to the Rights, than the Rights to the Cafe?

He fays nothing to Sell. iv. of the Cafe, where his Objection of Imperium in Imperio, or two Independent Powers, is fully Answer'd.

He overlooks Sect. ix. Concerning our LAWS at present, and since the Reformation.
And Sect. xxi. where it is shew'd in Nine Instances, how far we have Reform'd from our first Reformation. And therefore that All of it, is not to be Charg'd upon us at this

Day.

Therefor let Men cease to Admire this Book of the Rights, till he has given fome Answer or other to these things which he Pretends to Answer: Otherwise all he says is Trifeling, he Repeats Objections that have been already Answer'd in the same Book

which he Quotes,

(7.) Then he Confounds the Constitution of the Church, and her Establishment by Law may be Alter'd, or Taken away, as of Episcopacy in Scotland. But the Constitution of the Church the must Receive from her Founder. And is the Same in all Churches. And for that, whether shall we take the Submission of a Popish Convocation, lying under the Harrows of a Premunire; or of a Protestant Church of Bishops and Clergy, stoutly Afferting the Rights of the Christian Church, although they were then under the like Penalty; and who Prevail'd to Get them fully Recogniz'd by a Protestant King and Government?

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ST. Paul no mover of Sedition, or a Brief Vindication of that Apoftle, from the Falle and Difingenuous Expolition of Mr. Hosdly, in a Sermon-preach'd before the Lord Mayor on Rom. xiii. v. 1.

THE Establishment of the Church, the Preservation of the State.

Parallel between the Faith and Doctrine A of the present Quakers, and that of the Chief Hereticks in all Ages of the Church. And also a Parallel between Quakerism and Popery.

N Answer to some Queries, concerning Schism, Toleration, &c. In a Letter to a Friend.

A Collection of papers concerning what hath been Transacted in the Convocation.

Two Sticks made one, Or, The Devil upon Dun.

A Warning for the Church of